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P R E F A C E

NORTH and HILLARD'S LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION for the use of Middle Forms of Schools contains 256 Exercises divided into two series, A and B, either of which would in itself afford a complete course of practice both in the Constructions and in the Vocabulary required. But the authors have had requests from several quarters to add to the number of Exercises; and, while they do not think it advisable or necessary to add to the original book, the present book is intended to meet the needs of any who desire a larger number of Exercises. It may be regarded as a C series of Exercises, parallel in all respects to the A and B series. Each Exercise is assigned by a heading to its proper place in NORTH and HILLARD'S LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION, and in each Exercise the constructions and vocabulary required are only such as have been supplied before in the corresponding place in that book.

A. E. H.

C. G. B.

N.B.—*Words which are not to be translated in Latin are enclosed in brackets.*

FINAL SENTENCES

Exercise 1

[N.H. 1-5]

1. The king's son went to the city to ask for peace.
2. I sent my son to buy bread.
3. They will run quickly that they may not be seen.
4. You did this that you might not be killed.
5. The poor man worked that he might become rich.
6. They marched to the city to help their friends.
7. He ran to the camp that he might not be killed.
8. We advanced that they might not discover our plan.
9. We shall not go to the city lest we should be accused.
10. Let us retreat to the camp that our horses may not become tired.

Exercise 2

[N.H. 1-5]

1. The sick remained in the camp that they might not suffer pain.
2. Let us go quickly in order to save our friends.
3. He did not avoid battle, lest he should be thought a coward.
4. We ought to help those who work.
5. The coward who remained in the camp was killed by a sword.
6. We shall go to the city in order to give bread to the poor.
7. Send your son to discover the king's plan.
8. We retreated to the plain in order to be safe.
9. All men ought to work in order not to be poor.
10. The arms were in the camp that they might not be taken.

Exercise 3

[N.H. 1-5]

In order to avoid a battle the king marched to the plain. A poor man, who had gone to the city to buy bread and *was returning*,¹ saw the arms and horses. He *left*² the bread which he had bought in the road and *returned*¹ to the city. He was tired and sick with pain, *but*³ he ran quickly that he might not be taken. He ought not to be thought a coward, *for*⁴ he saved the city. From him the consul learnt the king's plan, which was *thus*⁵ prevented. He sent his son, who, having advanced to the plain, captured the king's *army*.⁶ All praised the poor man who had suffered *loss*⁷ himself in order to help his friends.

¹ rēdeo, -īre, rēdii.
⁴ nam.

⁵ Ita.

² rēlinquo, -ēre, rēliqui.
⁶ exercitus (4).

³ sed.
⁷ damnum.

Exercise 4

[N.H. 6-9]

1. So great is the danger that our men are afraid.
2. The river was so deep that we did not cross it.
3. They are suffering pain in order that they may help their friends.
4. Let us remain safe in the camp that we may not be killed.
5. He has retreated so often that we despise him.
6. So many trees were lying in the river that we easily crossed it.
7. So great was his courage that he followed.
8. He works himself that he may not be accused by the poor.
9. They left the king's son in the camp that he might not be captured.
10. We have defeated you so often that we despise you and do not think you a brave man.

CONSECUTIVE SENTENCES**Exercise 5**

[N.H. 6-9]

1. So great was their fear that they did not cross the river.
2. Let us advance so as to save the city.
3. He has accused so many rich men that he is feared by all.
4. They are all going to the city that the work may not be hindered.
5. The cowards followed that they might not be put to death.
6. He ran so quickly that we did not see him again.
7. He climbed the tree that he might not be sent home.
8. His pain was so great that he did not follow his friends.
9. So great is the fear of our men that they are not returning to the city.
10. We ought all to work that the consul's plans may not be hindered.

Exercise 6

[N.H. 6-9]

So great a storm had arisen that deep snow was lying *on the ground*¹ and many trees had fallen into the river. Our men, *however*,² so despised the danger that, having advanced from the plain, they crossed the river. The king, not daring to hinder them, quickly retreated to his camp that he might avoid a battle: setting out *from there*³ *on the next day*⁴ he easily arrived at the city. Our men were so tired that they *could*⁵ not follow; but, *although*⁶ they had suffered the king to escape, the consul so praised their valour that they returned home full of hope.

¹ hūmi.

² tāmen.

³ inde.

⁴ postrīdie.

⁵ possum.

⁶ quanquam.

FINAL AND CONSECUTIVE SENTENCES**Exercise 7**

[N.H. 10-13]

1. The bravest men went away from the city that no one might die of hunger.
2. Let us conquer the king's soldiers that we may not ourselves be put to death.
3. He spoke in such a way that all praised him.
4. A storm arose and no ships were saved.
5. They are defending the walls that they may not be thought cowards.
6. There were so many soldiers in the city that no citizens were safe.
7. So great was the fear of our men that no one advanced.
8. The law is such that it does not defend the poor.
9. He will return that no one may call him a coward.
10. We remained in the city that we might never again cross the sea.

Exercise 8

[N.H. 10-13]

1. We alone remained in the camp to help the sick.
2. So great is the danger that no one is setting out from the city.
3. There are so many trees in this place that we cannot see the city.
4. Let us kill all the cowards that no one may ask for peace.
5. Such is the work that it can be hindered by a few men.
6. He was left alone in the plain that he might die of cold.
7. The rich will help the poor that no one may die of hunger.
8. Let us praise their courage that they may avoid no danger.
9. He escaped in a ship that he might not be accused by any one.
10. So great a storm had arisen that no one dared to cross the sea.

Exercise 9

[N.H. 10-13]

The sick who have returned home have brought *news*¹ to us about the army. They suffered much themselves on the march ; for the snow was so deep that they could not easily set out from the camp. Through them we have learnt many things. Our men are dying from cold and hunger in the trenches ; *the enemy*² advance so fiercely that they can hardly resist them. Near them is a hill which they ought to capture that the enemy may no longer be able to *fire*³ at⁴ them from it : they march by night that no one may see them, but the danger is very great. Many are so exhausted that they have thrown away their arms and are lying on the ground. We have at length sent reinforcements that they may not be compelled to leave the place which they are trying to defend.

¹ nuntius (*sing.*). ² hostes (*pl.*). ³ tēla iācēre. ⁴ in (*acc.*).

Exercise 10

[N.H. 14-19]

*An elephant*¹ used to carry a general *daily*² near the home of a *woman*³ who sold bread: a few soldiers followed to defend him from all attacks. The woman used to give the elephant bread that he might not suffer hunger. *Once*⁴ the *animal*⁵ became so fierce that he ran *in all directions*⁶ through the city: the woman was so cowardly that she did not dare to remain longer in the place, but fled from the house and left her *baby*,⁷ which she was carrying, lying on the ground. The elephant *lifted* it *up*⁸ and bore it safe to a temple which was near the woman's house, that it might not be hurt. Such (was⁹) the reward (which) the woman received *for*¹⁰ her kindness.

¹ ἔλεφαντος. ² καθημένος. ³ μητέρη (3). ⁴ ὅτε.

⁵ ζῷον. ⁶ εἰς τούς τούς. ⁷ οὐρανός.

⁸ τολλός, -έρε, συστολή, συβλάτομος. ⁹ See N.B. on page 1.

¹⁰ γενιτίβη.

Exercise 11

[N.H. 14-19]

Hannibal, the leader of the Poeni, was once trying to lead his army across a large and deep river. The mules and horses, laden with burdens, easily crossed : the elephants, however, were so full of fear that they did not dare to advance. So many (of) the enemy were following that he did not dare to remain longer in the plain. Hannibal, who had resolved to compel them to cross, *ordered*¹ a certain² soldier to wound³ one of the animals under the ear with a sword, and to throw himself into the river. Then the elephant, fierce on account of the pain, ran into the river to kill the man who had wounded him : the rest followed that they might not be left alone. By such plans Hannibal so avoided all dangers that he nearly conquered the Romans and compelled even⁴ his enemies to admire his courage.

¹ iūbeo, -ēre, iussi, iussum.

² vulnēro, I.

² quīdam (*after noun*).

⁴ ȇtiam.

Exercise 12

[N.H. 14-19]

There was once in a certain Greek city an *old*¹ mule who, although he was no longer compelled to carry burdens, so loved work that he could not be idle. For *when*² the citizens of this city *were building*³ a temple on a high hill, *of his own accord*⁴ he used to climb the hill, laden with no burden, with the other mules who were carrying *stones*,⁵ to *encourage*⁶ them (when) exhausted. When the citizens discovered this they so admired his courage that they *passed*⁷ a law (in) which they ordered *corn*⁸ to be given to him daily; that he might never die of hunger.

¹ *vētus*.⁵ *lāpis*, -īdis (3).² *ūbi*.⁶ *incīto*, I.³ *aedīfīco*, I.⁷ *fēro*.⁴ *sponte suā*.⁸ *frūmentum*.

INFINITIVES

Exercise 13

[N.H. 20-23]

1. It will be easy to punish the barbarians.
2. We were unwilling to benefit the cowards who had betrayed their country.
3. They were accustomed to hide their money in the temples.
4. We determined to pitch our camp on a high hill.
5. It is more disgraceful to lie than to escape.
6. He was said to be very rich.
7. I preferred to remain in the city, you to climb the hill.
8. We are all compelled to do many things against our will.
9. Some men ought to rule, others to obey.
10. It is the part of a coward to be unwilling to die for his country.

Exercise 14

[N.H. 20-23]

1. Fight for your country that you may not seem a coward.
2. He was so poor that he could not bring the money.
3. Desire to be praised ; try to learn.
4. He lied that he might be allowed to fight.
5. It is pleasant to be praised, disgraceful to fly.
6. He was so foolish that no one obeyed him.
7. The general who tried to betray his country will be put to death.
8. He escaped from his country that he might never be compelled to fight.
9. He preferred to throw away his shield that he might not be killed.
10. They had not dared to follow their leaders.

Exercise 15

[N.H. 20-23]

Almost the whole *life*¹ of a soldier is *spent*² in work and danger. On the march they carry swords, shields, corn : they climb hills, they cross great plains and deep rivers : they so despise the cold that they dare to set out through the snow and do not fear the greatest storms. When they have left their homes they cease to *consider themselves*,³ they do everything to benefit their country, to save the walls of their city, to defend their (fellow) citizens from the attack of the enemy. For these *services*⁴ they receive such small rewards that we can scarcely *wonder*⁵ if in many cities few men wish to become soldiers. But a good citizen so loves his country that he is eager to defend it against barbarians : cowards, however, are compelled to take arms against their will.

¹ vīta.

² āgo, -ěre, ēgi, actum.

³ sībi consūlēre.

⁴ měritum.

⁵ mīror, I.

PARTICLES

Exercise 16

[N.H. 24-27]

1. Having taken the city he returned to the camp.
2. The hostages having been given up, we were willing to go out of the city.
3. The general, having been defeated, will be accused in the city.
4. Having taken this city by storm we set it on fire.
5. Having killed the messenger he escaped so as not to be punished.
6. Leaving his sword in the camp he advanced to a hill.
7. He halted near the gate that he might not be seen by any one.
8. Having summoned the chiefs he demanded this.
9. Having been elected general he is trying to benefit his country.
10. The prisoners having been set free will return home.

Exercise 17

[N.H. 24-27]

1. He collected new forces to attack the enemy.
2. The king having been driven out tried to take the city by storm.
3. Having set out by night he returned to summon us.
4. Having arrived at the river we were compelled to halt.
5. Winter approaching we were unwilling to delay longer.
6. Having seen the city we no longer believed the messengers.
7. Having advanced to the walls we wished to pitch our camp.
8. The soldier having been taken lied to save his general.
9. My father being afraid I determined to remain at home.
10. Having collected an army we sent it against the barbarians.

Exercise 18

[N.H. 24-27]

Julius Caesar having been made general, *passed*¹ many good laws to benefit his country : the chiefs of the state, however, wished to kill him ; one of them, Marcus Brutus, Caesar had *counted*² among his friends. The day having been determined on, Caesar set out in the morning to go to the *Senate-house*,³ his *wife*,⁴ who, warned by a *dream*,⁵ feared danger, being unwilling. On the journey, having learnt of the plan through a friend, he nevertheless preferred to go *whither*⁶ he had resolved (rather) than return and seem a coward. Having reached the Senate-house, while a *certain*⁷ Cimber was demanding *something*,⁸ he was killed by the rest : on seeing Brutus, no longer trying to resist, he fell *crying*⁹ ‘ *Thou too,*¹⁰ Brutus.’

¹ fēro.² häbeo.³ Cūria.⁴ uxor.⁵ somnium.⁶ quo.⁷ quīdam.⁸ ălquid.⁹ clāmo.¹⁰ et tu.

Exercise 19

[N.H. 28-31]

1. Pitching their camp in the wood they advanced to demand hostages.
2. After collecting an army they were able to resist the enemy.
3. We took the leaders and killed them.
4. Saying this he returned to the city.
5. On the death of the consul the enemy resolved to advance.
6. He died while exhorting us not to betray our country.
7. We were so tired that we could not obey the general.
8. He was killed while trying to burn the town.
9. On the approach of night we shall go to attack the enemy.
10. After the banishment of the king there will be peace.

Exercise 20

[N.H. 28-31]

1. Some went to follow the enemy, others remained to defend the camp.
2. Leading the army back into the wood he spoke as follows.
3. Having received a large sum of money we no longer feared you.
4. As they would not speak I was compelled to await the king's arrival.
5. Having founded the city they fortified it with walls.
6. So gladly did he follow that I never punished him again.
7. The general having arrived they could not betray the city.
8. He determined to obey that he might not seem to any one to be a coward.
9. It will not be so difficult to advance in the spring.
10. After delaying in the city he led out his forces to a small wood.

Exercise 21

[N.H. 28-31]

In the reign of Ancus Martius, Tarquinius went with his wife to the city in order to become rich. The king received him into friendship to such an extent that he made him *guardian*¹ of his *children*²: at length, on the death of Ancus, the citizens elected Tarquinius as their king. When he had become king he *adopted*³ a certain Servius Tullius, who seemed to be so *powerful*⁴ that the sons of Tarquinius were afraid, and in order that he might never become king on their father's death *they formed*⁵ this plan. They ordered two youths (who had been) summoned before the king, to kill him. This having been done, the dead king's wife, having hidden the *affair*,⁶ bade Servius Tullius rule for him: the king was thought to have been wounded.

¹ *custōs* (*custōdis*) (3).² *libēri*.³ *äadopto*, I.⁴ *pōtens*.⁵ *īneo*, -*ire*, *inii*.⁶ *res*.

Exercise 22

[N.H. 32-35]

When the affair could no longer be hidden and the citizens had learnt *of*¹ the *death*² of Tarquinius, Servius Tullius had now become so powerful that he could not be driven out. During his reign the city was made larger and a temple was built. But the son of Tarquinius, whom the *daughter*³ of Servius had *married*,⁴ having formed a plan with the chief men of the state, determined to kill him. Servius, having learnt of the plan, immediately went to the Senate-house: as he was entering Tarquinius seized him, and having lifted him up threw him into the *street*⁵: (men) sent by Tarquinius, following the king as he fled, killed him. Tullia, the wife of Tarquinius, *drove*⁶ her *chariot*⁷ *over*⁸ the *body*⁹ of her father as he lay in the road.

¹ de (*abl.*). ² mors (*mortis*).

³ filia.

⁴ nūbo, -ěre, nupsi, nuptum (*dat.*).

⁵ via.

⁶ āgo, III. ⁷ currus (4).

⁸ per.

⁹ corpus (*corporis*).

Exercise 23

[N.H. 32-35]

After the death of Servius, Tarquinius became king, but he ruled with such great cruelty that the citizens drove him out. After his expulsion the city was ruled by consuls. Porsenna, a *neighbouring*¹ king, marched against the Romans with an army in order to bring Tarquinius back. As the army approached, the poor people were so much afraid that, leaving their homes, they went from the *fields*² into the city to be safe. When the city was almost taken Horatius, while all were afraid, was so brave as to resist the enemy with two others on the bridge when they tried to cross the river. He ordered the citizens to break down the bridge: when it was almost broken down, being left alone and wounded, he did not cease to drive back the attacking enemy. At last as the bridge was falling, having thrown himself into the river, he reached the *other*³ *bank*⁴ safely.

¹ finitimus.² ager.³ alter.⁴ ripa.

TIME, PLACE, SPACE**Exercise 24**

[N.H. 36-39]

1. Into Asia. From Saguntum. In Florentia. At Pisa.
In the night. To Carthage.
2. We shall go to Caesar in the city.
3. Three years ago I saw the consul at Brundisium.
4. We shall return to the country in ten days.
5. Setting out from home he reached the town in six days.
6. On that day a battle was fought in the city.
7. Such a storm arose at Brundisium that we could not set sail.
8. After advancing five miles we reached Athens at dawn.
9. He wished to go into the country that no one might follow (him).
10. He remained so long at Nola that no one discovered his plan.

Exercise 25

[N.H. 36-39]

1. A few years before he had returned from the country to see me.
2. On the following day we pitched our camp three miles from the enemy.
3. A storm having arisen we were compelled to remain at Athens.
4. Having stayed in the country the whole summer, we shall return to Rome on the approach of winter.
5. When thirteen years old, setting out from the country, he went to Londinium.
6. For many years we waged war that no one might call us cowards.
7. Leaving the camp at sunset we marched the whole night.
8. Within ten days we shall advance to help you.
9. We have decided to go to the general in the camp.
10. The enemy, having attacked us at dawn, retreated in the evening.

Exercise 26

[N.H. 36-39]

We have decided to make a long journey this winter through many *lands*.¹ Leaving (our) home at dawn we shall cross the sea in three *hours*² and reach Lutetia in the evening. After staying a few days in that beautiful city we shall go from Gallia into Italia and set sail at Brundisium. Having again crossed the sea we shall at last reach Athens, *the city which*³ *I have desired*⁴ to see for so many years. For though I am now many years old and have *read*⁵ many books *written*⁶ by the Greeks, I have never seen those *beautiful*⁷ temples, those *pleasant*⁷ woods, where the hills *look down upon*⁸ the plain in which many years ago the bravest and wisest *nation*⁹ *in the world*¹⁰ took arms and repelled the barbarians *who had attacked*¹¹ (her).

¹ terra.² hōra.³ 'which city.' ⁴ Use present.⁵ lēgo, -ēre, lēgi, lectum.⁶ scribo, -ēre, scripsi, scriptum.⁷ Use superlative.⁸ despicio in (acc.).⁹ gens (gentis). ¹⁰ omnium.¹¹ Use participle.

Exercise 27

[N.H. 40-41]

Leaving the city in the early morning I went to the country to see my farm. Never had the woods and plains seemed more pleasant. Entering the fields with my wife and daughter, I *looked with wonder on*¹ *corn*,² *stock*,³ *trees*, everything. Near my house is a little river, in summer not so deep that it cannot be crossed on foot ; but at the approach of winter such storms arise that often the bridges are broken down *and*⁴ men perish. Crossing this river next day we drove our chariot to the town, (and) thence to a temple which is nearly two miles distant from the town. The priest⁵ opened the gate *and*⁴ allowed us to enter the temple and explore everything. After staying at his house for a short time we returned home. Next day (much) against my will I was compelled to come back to London to work and teach. Who would not rather spend (his) life in the country ?

¹ 'admired.' *Plural for standing corn.*

⁴ *Avoid 'and' by abl. abs.*

³ *pecōra (n. pl.).*

⁵ *sacerdos.*

ABLATIVES OF COMPARISON, QUALITY,
MEASURE OF DIFFERENCE; WORDS
GOVERNING THE ABLATIVE

Exercise 28

[N.H. 42-43]

1. The walls of this city were a little higher than your house.
2. Caesar, a man of great wisdom, loved the citizens and was loved by them.
3. The army which the barbarians have equipped is much larger than ours.
4. Relying on our courage and the help of the gods we shall set our country free.
5. War is being waged by land and sea that the enemy may not gain possession of our city.
6. Often the poor are more contented with their lot than the rich.
7. Your wife is two feet taller than your son.
8. (Though he was) a man of weak body he preferred to fight rather than be called a coward.
9. The wounded general had need of help.
10. (Being) a man of great courage he undertook a labour of great difficulty.

INDIRECT STATEMENT**Exercise 29**

[N.H. 44-45]

1. We know that Caesar defeated the Gauls.
2. It is agreed that the general is dead.
3. We promised to return at sunset.
4. The army having been equipped we wished to set out.
5. We hoped that the city would be betrayed.
6. You did not perceive that we had marched to Rome.
7. Messengers reported that reinforcements would soon arrive.
8. Tell the citizens that having taken arms we shall defend the city.
9. We promised to give hostages to the Romans.
10. Having said this he threatened to strike camp.

SE, IPSE**Exercise 30**

[N.H. 46]

1. He knew that he had deceived his father.
2. He himself wished to return to his home.
3. Having been betrayed by his soldiers he threw himself into the sea.
4. You yourself knew that they had been deceived by the king.
5. Having died in the country he was buried at Rome.
6. He knows that they will be called cowards by all men.
7. We ourselves announced that a disaster had been sustained in Asia.
8. (Being) a man of great courage he said that he would not yield.
9. We thought that he would give us the money himself.
10. You yourself said that you would not leave your books at Athens.

INDIRECT STATEMENT

Exercise 31

[N.H. 47-50]

1. We knew that they had attacked the army as it was returning.
2. The soldiers believed that they had finished their journey.
3. I know that you will come to me in the camp.
4. Having never been conquered we said that we would not yield now.
5. We were informed that the war would be finished in the summer.
6. We knew that the general was very rich.
7. Three years ago they pretended to admire us.
8. We were informed that all the states were giving hostages.
9. He declared that reinforcements were now arriving.
10. It was reported that the Gauls had been surrounded by the enemy.

Exercise 32

[N.H. 47-50]

1. I hope to attack the enemy in a few days.
2. The prisoner himself believed that he would be killed.
3. It was said that the legions would march to Carthage.
4. Having been informed that the enemy were surrounding our camp we resolved to fight.
5. That no one might be afraid the general said that reinforcements were arriving.
6. It is said that the army fought for three hours on the hill.
7. The scouts perceived that the Gauls were about to strike camp.
8. Having ascertained that the king was at Athens the ambassadors returned home.
9. We noticed that the tree was higher than the house.
10. Thinking that he did not understand, I was unwilling to beat him.

Exercise 33

[N.H. 47-50]

You know, soldiers, that you are fighting for your country, that you *must*¹ not only resist the attack of the enemy, but resist it in such a way that they may understand that we cannot be conquered and may be unwilling to attack us again. It is well known that they are brave men: I myself have seen them fight in Gaul, and I do not think that it will be easy to repel them. They will pretend that they are being defeated and will fly to the shore, that you may despise them and follow: I hope that you will not be deceived but will remain in your fortified ramparts. These they will not be able to take by storm: it will be foolish, therefore, to come down from the hills. Relying on your valour I have resolved to await their attack, and in this place *either*² to conquer *or*² to die.

¹ Use n̄cessesse esse.

² aut.

Exercise 34

[N.H. 51-56]

The four conspirators, having entered the temple, said that they had come to seek the hidden *traitor*.¹ He, crying out that he was the *servant*² of the gods, not a traitor, descended to *meet*³ them. *When*⁴ (*they*) *threatened* (him) he replied that he was not afraid: for he seems to have resolved to die with the same courage which, (as) a young man, he had often *displayed*⁵ in battle. (*Though*) *overpowered*⁶ by *numbers*⁷ he was strong enough to defend himself and repel their attack for a short time. At length, wounded and exhausted, he fell: one *of*⁸ the servants immediately killed (him). At the same time he *warned*⁹ the conspirators that they must fly: that the traitor was dead, and would not *rise*¹⁰ again.

¹ prōdītor. ² mīnister (2). ³ obviam ire (dative).

⁴ Use dative of present participle. ⁵ praesto, -āre, praestīti.

⁶ sūpēro, I. ⁷ nūmēro sūpēriōres. ⁸ e.

⁹ mōneo. ¹⁰ surgo, -ēre, surrexi, surrectum.

Exercise 35

[N.H. 51-56]

As a young man Tiberius Gracchus was thought to be so good and upright that he was elected augur on account of his virtue. Appius Claudius, a man of great wisdom, admired him so much that he received him into his friendship and wished to have him for his *son-in-law*,¹ for he rightly believed that he would one day become *famous*² in the state. *When (he) said*³ this Tiberius replied that he also wished greatly to *marry*⁴ his daughter. The matter being thus decided (for in such matters the daughters of the Romans were accustomed to obey their fathers) Appius returned home. As he entered he cried out to his wife that he had *found*⁵ a man worthy of his daughter. She in wonder replied, ‘*Why*⁶ do you announce (it) with such joy? *unless of course*’⁷ (scarcely believing that it was true) ‘you have found Tiberius Gracchus as her *husband*.’⁸

¹ gēner (2).

² clārus.

³ Use dative of present participle.

⁴ dūeo.

⁵ invēnio, -īre, -ēni, -entum, IV.

⁶ cur.

⁷ nīsi forte.

⁸ mārītus (2).

Exercise 36

[N.H. 51-56]

After the death of Mausolus, Artemisia his wife ruling, the Rhodii, thinking it unworthy of their state that a woman should get possession of the kingdom, having got ready their ships set out to expel her. This thing being announced, Artemisia hid certain ships in the smaller harbour: at the same time she ordered the citizens to be on the wall. On ascertaining that the Rhodians had come with their ships into the greater harbour she ordered the citizens to promise to hand over the city to them. The Rhodians having entered the gates, leaving their ships *empty*,¹ Artemisia immediately led out her own ships from the smaller harbour into the greater (one); from there she *towed*² the empty ships of the enemy *to the open sea*.³ Thus the Rhodians, being left in the city, were killed in the forum.

¹ īnānis (3).² abdūco.³ in altum.

PRICE AND VALUE

Exercise 37

[N.H. 57-58]

1. He said that he was willing to buy the horse for 1000 sesterces.
2. I know that you do not care a straw for wisdom.
3. He valued this so highly that he was unwilling to sell it.
4. We know that the victory has cost the general many soldiers.
5. He replied that he would sell his farm at a low price.
6. I do not believe that a slave can buy his freedom for a talent.
7. Now that our city has been blockaded we value our freedom more.
8. Having been ordered to speak the truth I shall obey.
9. He said that he could buy corn at a low price in Gaul.
10. At Carthage no one cares a straw for freedom.

PARTITIVE GENITIVE**Exercise 38**

[N.H. 59-60]

1. These barbarians do not know that our country keeps some of its old strength.
2. The Belgae were said by Caesar to be the bravest nation in the whole of Gaul.
3. Some of us have too much courage, some have lost all hope.
4. Many thousands of our best soldiers have fallen in this war.
5. I know that he was the first to encourage us.
6. A great storm having arisen, most of the ships perished.
7. He says this that his country may not suffer any loss.
8. Most of the Romans thought that the Greeks had too much eloquence.
9. Some of our citizens wish to resist, others to surrender.
10. He complained that the hostages had not been sent.

DATIVE VERBS

Exercise 39

[N.H. 61-62]

1. They promised to declare war as soon as possible on the Germani.
2. It is difficult to believe in men who do not believe in themselves.
3. Having been put in command of the whole army he started to Gaul.
4. We could scarcely resist the enemy when they had attacked us.
5. It is the duty of a general to spare those who no longer resist him.
6. We are rightly angry with men who wish to betray their country.
7. We were informed that they had threatened our men with torture.
8. It is difficult to trust a judge who cannot restrain himself.
9. He promised not to exact hostages from the Gauls.
10. We knew that the Germans had decided to make war on the Belgians.

EXERCISES FOR REVISION

Exercise 40

[N.H. 63-70]

When the generals and those of the soldiers who had followed them had perished by this massacre, the Greeks were in great difficulty. They knew that they were surrounded by many cruel nations, that no one would sell them corn, that they were many miles distant from Greece and had no guides *for*¹ their journey. It is well known that they had been betrayed by the barbarians and were left alone without cavalry. Nevertheless they all valued their freedom so highly that they resolved not to surrender but to resist the Persians *when*² they bade (them) give up their arms. One *of*³ them, Xenophon by name, having been put in command of the whole army, *rose to the occasion*⁴: never losing hope, he promised to lead them back safe to Greece.

¹ *genitive.*² *Use participle.*³ *e.*⁴ *'was not wanting to himself.'*

Exercise 41

[N.H. 63-70]

On the march they sustained great disasters, (and) *faced*¹ great dangers, which many years afterwards they were accustomed to relate to their admiring friends at home. Xenophon himself, who has written a book about the whole affair, declares that they found certain barbarians living beneath the ground with their children, cattle, corn, (and) all (their) goods. When asked they said that the country was called Armenia. Xenophon received the chief of this nation into friendship, having bidden him not to be afraid, and promised not to hurt him. From him the Greeks received corn and *wine*² and remained in this district for a few days. We believe that they spoke the truth, for *travellers*³ who go to Armenia *nowadays*⁴ say that they have found *villages*⁵ like these and, their horses having stumbled on the hill, have fallen into *the midst of natives*⁶ eating their supper beneath the ground.

¹ ὄbeo, -ire.

⁴ his tempōribus.

² vīnum (2).

⁵ vīcus (2).

³ viātor (3).

⁶ in mēdios barbāros.

Exercise 42

[N.H. 63-70]

From here they set out again, using the chief of the village as their guide for the journey ; being abandoned by him they advanced for seven days without a guide. Though many nations, through whose territories they marched, attacked (them), they did not lose hope : some of the barbarians blocked the approaches, others threw stones on them from the hills. At last having opened a way through a pass they reached a high *mountain*¹ whence² they could behold the sea. It is well known that they immediately cried out with great joy 'Thalatta ! Thalatta' (*the name by which*³ the Greeks call the sea). Many dangers, however, remained, all (of) which Xenophon, who performed his duty with great wisdom, overcame.⁴ Relying on him (as their) leader most (of them) returned in safety to their country, though some had been killed in battle (and) others had died by illness.

¹ mons (montis) (3 m).

² unde.

³ Say 'by which name.'

⁴ sūpēro, I.

Exercise 43

[N.H. 63-70]

Once upon a time, a great feast having been prepared by the king, a certain old man and (his) son, being *invited*,¹ went to take part in it. The father, a man of great wisdom, who was *experienced in*² such things, decided to advise his son, that he might not *drink*³ too much wine and appear foolish. Therefore, having greatly enjoyed his dinner, he began to speak thus : ‘ Believe me, my son, it is the duty of a wise man to restrain himself : I myself would rather eat and drink too little than too much. I wish therefore to warn you. *At the end of the table*⁴ there are two *lamps*⁵ : if these two lamps seem to you to be four (lamps), I am sure that you have drunk enough wine.’ ‘ Pardon me, father,’ replied the young man, ‘ there is (only) one lamp at the end of the table.’

¹ invīto, I.

² pērītus (*gen.*).

³ bībo, -ěre, bībi, bībītum.

⁴ in extrēmā mensā.

⁵ lūcerna.

PASSIVE OF INTRANSITIVE VERBS**Exercise 44**

[N.H. 71-72]

1. The king was envied by the poorer citizens.
2. For a few days you will be helped by your friends.
3. We know that you are favoured by the rich.
4. He spoke thus that none of the criminals might be believed by the judges.
5. Help was brought to the enemy when they had been driven back to the town.
6. Those who had persuaded the majority were spared.
7. The approach being blocked we knew that they would be compelled to return.
8. He had threatened to take the city by storm.
9. The king will be obeyed by the best citizens.
10. The sick and wounded will be spared by the general.

DIRECT COMMAND OR PETITION

Exercise 45

[N.H. 73-74]

1. Let us not try to help the king.
2. Do not trust those who have often deceived you.
3. Give me the book which you promised to give me.
4. Do not complain of the general : fight yourself.
5. Let us not seem to favour the rich.
6. I have been informed that the archers held their ground.
7. Let us not despise those who have shed their blood for their country.
8. Do not try to please all men.
9. Let us obey those to whom we have entrusted the state.
10. Let us start at once that we may not let slip our opportunity.

INDIRECT COMMAND

Exercise 46

[N.H. 75-76]

1. We advised the general not to attempt a battle.
2. He asked his friends to follow him to the city.
3. I shall advise him to practise the art of war.
4. He persuaded me to return to the country.
5. I asked him to come to me at Carthage.
6. The hostages begged to be spared.
7. We demanded that the Germans should not attack the Gauls. •
8. I shall urge him to set out at once.
9. I ordered my son to speak the truth.
10. We advised them to leave their baggage in the camp.

Exercise 47

[N.H. 75-76]

A certain general used to punish the soldiers that he was in command of so severely that they in their anger secretly determined to kill him, thinking that when they had joined battle with the enemy they could do this without the knowledge of the other leaders. One day the general, having drawn up (his) army in line of battle at dawn, spoke thus : ' I know, soldiers, that I am so *hateful*¹ to you that you have formed a plan to kill me. For that I do not care a straw, for I am not afraid of you and I do not greatly value my life. This one thing (alone) I ask, that you do not kill me *to-day*.² In a few hours the enemy will attack us : we shall be in great danger. If you wish to return home in safety, I advise (you) to trust and obey me. I am sure that I can save you and that no one else can save (you). ' The soldiers so much admired his boldness that, entrusting their safety to him, they gladly obeyed (his) orders and routed the enemy, and never again wished to injure so brave a man.

¹ ӯdiōsus.

² hödie.

INDIRECT STATEMENT AND COMMAND

Exercise 48

[N.H. 77-78]

1. You will never persuade me that the gods favour the rich.
2. They warned us not to trust the king's messengers.
3. He begged me to send the hostages back to their country.
4. He persuaded the general to order the bridge to be broken down.
5. The citizens begged you to stand for the consulship.
6. They warned me that the enemy were crossing the river.
7. I shall try to persuade them to remain faithful to Caesar.
8. He will be persuaded to forgive his enemy.
9. Dismissing the council, he told us to follow him.
10. He tried to persuade me that the Romans had laid down their arms.

Exercise 49

[N.H. 79-84]

A certain priest, who dwelt alone near the sea in a wood, used to read with great joy the poems of Vergilius, whom he rightly believed to be the greatest of all *poets*.¹ He was warned, however, by the other priests that Vergilius was a *magician*,² and that such wisdom was not only worthless but displeased the gods ; as they urged (him) not to waste his time but devote himself to better things, he (much) against his will threw his beloved book into the sea. A few days after a *fisherman*,³ who used to supply food to the old man, brought him a large *fish*⁴ which he had caught in the night. Thanking him he began to prepare his supper : whereupon *to his great astonishment*⁵ he discovered in the fish the book which he had thrown into the sea. He was at last persuaded that the poems of Vergilius were not displeasing to the gods, and that they had purposely sent back (his) book that he might now read (it) without fear.

¹ poēta (1).

⁴ pisces (3).

² māgus (2).

⁵ 'greatly wondering.'

³ piscātor (3).

Exercise 50

[N.H. 79-84]

The Emperor Augustus, having defeated Antonius, who had made war on him and tried to gain possession of the kingdom, returned to Italy. As he was coming to Rome a *workman*¹ met him, carrying a *raven*² which he had taught to cry 'Hail,³ Augustus, *victor*⁴ and Emperor.' Augustus in admiration praised the man and bought the raven for a great (sum of) money. A certain poor man, however, who envied the other, warning the emperor that the workman had another raven at home, begged that he might be ordered to bring it. When brought the raven cried 'Hail, Antonius, *victor* and Emperor.' Augustus, *not at all*⁵ angry, only ordered the workman to give part of the money to his companion.

¹ opifex (öpífíçis) (3),

⁴ *victor*,

² *corvus*,

⁵ *nihil*,

³ ávē.

Exercise 51

[N.H. 79-84]

When my friends asked (me) to stand for the consulship I replied that I was unworthy of so great an *honour*¹: when they begged (me) again and warned (me) that it was the duty of an upright man to undertake such duties, I declared that I could not longer resist *their prayers*.² Thereupon they urged me to let slip no opportunity but to go at once to the forum. You will understand, therefore, that I yielded against my will, and that I only wish to be of service to my fellow-countrymen. Our city is to-day in great danger: compelled to declare war on an enemy who threatened us by land and sea, we have lost a great part of our army, but we ought not to lose hope. Do not trust those who are trying to persuade you that we are fighting in vain. I urge you, therefore, fellow-citizens, not to fail your country or prefer slavery to freedom.

¹ *honor* (3).

² *Use participle.*

**DATIVE OF PURPOSE, OR PREDICATIVE
DATIVE****Exercise 52**

[N.H. 85-86]

1. It will be a great disgrace to us to be defeated.
2. We ought not to harm those who wish to be of service to us.
3. We persuaded him to sound a retreat at once.
4. A traitor is an object of hatred to all men.
5. It is to your credit to have obeyed your father.
6. Let us not think that this will bring disgrace upon our country.
7. Do not be a burden to your friends.
8. To be defeated in this war will mean destruction to us all.
9. Let us urge them to be an example to their children.
10. He knew that this would be the salvation of the country.

**ABLATIVES OF ORIGIN, SEPARATION,
ASSOCIATION**

Exercise 53

[N.H. 87-88]

1. Having been put in command of the army he freed us from fear.
2. Having been banished from his country he begged us to bring him back.
3. You could not be persuaded to speak the truth.
4. The captives begged to be set free from prison.
5. Being descended from kings we ought to set an example to the poor.
6. Even good men are often blamed by their friends.
7. Even the king is not always worthy of praise.
8. He willingly undertook this duty that he might set an example to the other citizens.
9. I shall advise the general to desist from the siege.
10. They returned home full of disgrace.

ABLATIVES OF RESPECT AND MANNER

Exercise 54

[N.H. 89-90]

1. Even you do not believe that these men were rightly put to death.
2. We were informed that the troops of the enemy were few in number.
3. We begged them to live in the fashion of their ancestors.
4. He replied with a smile, ' Do not talk in such a loud voice.'
5. By your leave I will ask him to follow us to Rome.
6. You persuaded me that the enemy were advancing in great disorder.
7. He seems to speak with sorrow, but no one believes him.
8. Being the son of such a father he excelled all his friends in talents.
9. Warned that the enemy were approaching, he returned with all speed.
10. I believe that even the Romans are not superior to us in courage.

EXERCISES FOR REVISION

Exercise 55

[N.H. 91-98]

A certain king so abounded in wealth that none of those who reigned after him in that land surpassed him in fortune : in order to guard this treasure he decided to build a large room,¹ one wall of which was part of the *outer*² wall of the *palace*³ itself. A workman purposely built this wall in such a way that one stone could be moved from its place. A few years afterwards this (workman) being about to die called his sons to him and informed them that he had done this with the intention that they might gain possession of the king's treasure, urging them not to let slip such an opportunity but by this means to become rich. Accordingly when their father was dead the young men went to the palace by night and, moving the stone, took away a great quantity of gold.

¹ *conclāve* (3).² *extērior*.³ *rēgia* (1).

Exercise 56

[N.H. 91-98]

This having been done often and a great quantity of gold taken away, the king, being greatly astonished, at last decided to *set a trap*¹ to catch the criminal. That night one of the (two) brothers was caught in the trap, and perceiving that he could not escape persuaded his brother to *cut off*² his head as quickly as possible and take it away with him, that when his body was discovered it might not be *recognised*.³ When day dawned the king entering the room saw the body of the robber lying without a head in the trap: whereupon, even more astonished, he ordered the body to be *hung up on*⁴ the wall, placing guards near: for he hoped that the friends of the dead man would come to the place and shed tears because of their grief, and that his name would thus be discovered. Learning of this, the mother of the young men begged her *surviving*⁵ son to form a plan to get possession of the body, threatening at the same time to go herself to the king and tell the truth.

¹ läqueos pōno.² abscīdo, -ēre, abscīdi, abscīsum.³ agnosco, -ēre, agnōvi, agnītum.⁴ suspendo (III) de.⁵ sūperstes (superstītis).

Exercise 57

[N.H. 91-98]

The son, after trying in vain to persuade his mother to desist from her prayers and not demand such a difficult thing, at last formed this plan. Loading *some*¹ mules with *skins*² full of wine, he drove them before him to the place where the soldiers were guarding the body ; without their knowledge he *untied*³ the *necks*⁴ of three skins, so that the wine was poured out on the ground. Seeing this, all the guards to a man ran out into the road to catch the wine in *cups*.⁵ At first the man pretended to be angry : soon, however, seeming to be contented, he allowed them with a smile to drink so great a quantity of wine that falling down on the ground they slept until late in the night. Thereupon the thief, placing his brother's body on the back of a mule, carried it home to his mother.

¹ *āliquis*.² *ūter* (*utris*).³ *solvo*, *-ere*, *solvi*, *sōlūtum*.⁴ *collum*.⁵ *pōcūlum*.

Exercise 58

[N.H. 91-98]

At last the king, thinking that he ought to spare a man of such great talents, sent messengers to all the towns over which he ruled and encouraged the thief to surrender of his own accord, promising at the same time to pardon him and give him great rewards. The latter rightly believed that it would be to his advantage to obey: accordingly he came with the greatest boldness to the palace. The king, greatly admiring (him), gave him his daughter, *a girl*¹ of remarkable beauty, *in marriage*.² At the same time, turning to the nobles who surrounded him on all sides, he said that the Aegyptii excelled the rest (of) men in wisdom, *but*³ that this man excelled the rest (of) the Aegyptii.

¹ puella.

² in mātrīmōnium.

³ autem (*second word in clause*).

GERUNDS AND GERUNDIVES**Exercise 59**

[N.H. 99-103]

1. By teaching we are often able to learn many things ourselves.
2. For the sake of defending our country we are willing to suffer pain.
3. Do not let slip this opportunity of attacking the enemy.
4. Let us hasten to the harbour for the purpose of meeting the ships.
5. The signal for striking the camp was given three hours ago.
6. The art of writing letters is not easily learnt.
7. He wished to do everything for the sake of pleasing his wife.
8. An opportunity will soon be given us of crossing the river.
9. For the sake of injuring the Gauls he was willing to face great dangers.
10. By dying for our country we hope to be an example to our children.

Exercise 60

[N.H. 99-103]

1. He seemed anxious to consult the interests of all the citizens.
2. He promised to offer me an opportunity of consulting his father.
3. Through his desire to win honour he is always facing dangers.
4. He did not seem fit for undertaking such duties.
5. I persuaded the general to send soldiers into the fields for the purpose of foraging.
6. Do not waste your time in writing books.
7. By asking pardon you will greatly please your father.
8. They have gone to the harbour for the purpose of filling the ships with merchandise.
9. Led on by his desire to decide the contest he joined battle at once.
10. In the hope of escaping out of the prison I pretended to be asleep.

Exercise 61

[N.H. 99-103]

I sent for you here, soldiers, to encourage you to fight your best, (and) at the same time to warn you that a defeat sustained to-day will mean destruction to our country. I know that it is the act of a fool to waste time in talking when the battle has begun, and that you value courage more highly than eloquence, but this does seem to me to be a good opportunity for saying a few *words*,¹ when the enemy have *not yet*² advanced within range: moreover, soldiers *always*³ show more boldness in the battle-field if they are sure that victory will be the salvation of their country, and that *if*⁴ they are conquered no one is left to resist the enemy. Do not be afraid if they are superior to you in numbers: we are superior to them in courage, energy, (and) resolution. By facing danger *as our forefathers faced it*,⁵ we shall have a chance of *showing*⁶ all men that this nation keeps to-day something of its ancient vigour, and with God's help we will show (them).

¹ verbum.² nondum.³ Use *sōleo* + *infinitive*.⁴ Use *abl.* *abs.*⁵ 'in the fashion of our ancestors.'⁶ *dēmonstro*, I.

SUPINES**Exercise 62**

[N.H. 104-105]

1. This story is easy to tell, (but) difficult to understand.
2. He allowed the rest to go out to play.
3. Send your men to forage.
4. They will soon come to Rome to ask for peace.
5. Do not think that this city is easy to capture.
6. This is so difficult to do that I am unwilling to advise it.
7. All agree that he sent his son to pay the money.
8. Order your son to go to bed.
9. We all knew that the Gauls would soon be defeated.
10. We shall return to Athens to complain of this injury.

GERUNDS, GERUNDIVES, SUPINES

Exercise 63

[N.H. 106-109]

While I was delaying in this place news came to me through soldiers sent out to forage in the fields that the commander of the neighbouring garrison, a man inexperienced in *strategy*,¹ had ordered his (men) to rush out on all sides in the hope of compelling the enemy to raise the siege : that, the matter being at once discovered by the sentinels, they had all been destroyed when they had advanced only as far as the enemy's outposts. It was evident that by this unexpected disaster the whole army would soon be brought into the greatest danger. Calling a council I consulted my officers : all agreed that we ought to send help to the besieged garrison as soon as possible ; this however was easy to say, difficult to do, for, the enemy's forces being scattered in all directions through the plain, we dared not undertake *the task*² without guides *well acquainted with*³ the district.

¹ 'the art of war.'² res.³ pérītus (gen.).

Exercise 64

[N.H. 106-109]

All declared that it was of the greatest importance that we should not waste time, lest the neighbouring peoples, thinking that an opportunity was at last offered them of driving out the Romans, should revolt. For fear of this we were willing not only to face danger but to shed our blood. While some were urging me to send troops at once to open a way, others were warning (me) that this was very difficult to do, suddenly a messenger sent by the commander himself freed us from all fear. He informed us that the leader of the besieging (forces) had been attacked by illness and that, disorder having arisen in their camp, the enemy would not dare to attack the citadel : that reinforcements, sent for three days ago, would arrive in a few hours, and that the enemy, hearing of this, were already withdrawing their army.

DIRECT QUESTIONS**Exercise 65**

[N.H. 110-111]

1. Do you not believe that the enemy's forces will be increased ?
2. Who said that the soldier was not worthy of a reward ?
3. Surely you do not believe that the Gauls have crossed the river ?
4. Do you think that he will surrender the city ?
5. Do not advise him to write a letter.
6. Has the general withdrawn his forces or not ?
7. Why did the old man decide to live in the country ?
8. Do not all agree that fortune favours the brave ?
9. When did you send the soldiers to forage ?
10. Which of your two sons told you that I was a deserter ?

INDIRECT QUESTIONS**Exercise 66**

[N.H. 112-115]

1. I did not know why he had set out to the camp.
2. Do not ask me why I am unwilling to return.
3. We cannot tell you how often we have seen him.
4. It is uncertain whether he will return before night.
5. No one seemed to know what was being done.
6. Tell me why you spared this coward.
7. Who knows if he formed the plan himself ?
8. We had not been informed when he would come.
9. Tell me whether I ought to remain or go away.
10. Did you not discover when the general had set out ?

Exercise 67

[N.H. 112-115]

1. Not even the king knew what sort of plan the general had formed.
2. I cannot understand how you can say such things.
3. It makes a great difference whether you wish to learn or teach in this city.
4. Let us try to discover what the commander of the garrison said.
5. Surely you do not think that he will be persuaded to surrender ?
6. I asked him where he had come from and where he wished to go.
7. Who knows whether he deserves praise or blame ?
8. What sort of man do you think him to be ?
9. Do not ask the guide where we are.
10. He sent three regiments that no one might think that the Romans were defeated.

Exercise 68

[N.H. 112-115]

Once upon a time Mercurius wished to know how highly he was valued by mortals: accordingly he entered the house of a certain man who sold *statues*¹ of the gods, and *pointing to*² a statue of Jupiter asked for how much he was willing to sell it. The man replied that he would sell it for four sesterces. Then turning to a statue of Juno, the god asked how much this (statue) cost: the other replied that he valued this more highly. At last he came to his own statue: on his asking the same (question) again the man replied, 'If you are willing to buy those (other) two, I will *throw*³ the third *into the bargain*.'⁴

¹ stātua.

² adīcio, -ěre, adiēci, adiectum.

³ monstro, I.

⁴ insūper.

Exercise 69

[N.H. 116-117]

1. We sent scouts to discover the nature of the district.
2. No one seems to know what was your object in surrendering the citadel.
3. Did you not perceive his reason for doing this ?
4. I could not ascertain the numbers and intentions of the enemy.
5. Surely you do not think that I know his reason for going away ?
6. We were not informed of the general's decision.
7. I almost think we ought to warn him that you have returned.
8. Do not tell him by what road we shall advance.
9. It is uncertain what his object was in sparing the captives.
10. I hope to discover to-morrow the size of the enemy's camp.

Exercise 70

[N.H. 118-123]

Often we are compelled not only willingly to suffer the *oppression*¹ of the powerful but even to pretend that we have not been injured. A certain Roman Emperor, angry with a young man who had displeased him, *put*² him in prison: when his father begged him to spare his son, he gave orders that the son should be executed at once: at the same time he invited the old man to dinner that day. Throughout the whole dinner he kept sending him wine, placing a guard near (him) to notice whether he drank it: he did drink (it). He sent *garlands*,³ ordering the guard to inform him whether he took them up: he did take them, with a smile, not daring to show his grief. Do you ask why he did this? He had another (son). He was sufficiently experienced in such matters to know that thus only was he able to save his surviving son's life.

¹ 'injuries.' ² *conīcio*, -ēre, *conieci*, *coniectum*. ³ *cōrōna* (1).

Exercise 71

[N.H. 118-123]

I do not cease to praise you, but I wish to know whether I have been of service to you. I have the greatest *hopes*¹ of² Balbus, to whom I write very often about you. I am wont to feel astonished at this, that I do not receive letters from you as often as they are brought to me from my brother Quintus. I hear that there is no gold in Britain: if that is so I advise you to return to Rome as soon as possible. If you wish to learn from me what you ought to do, I reply that it is of great importance that you should please your general. I hope to hear soon what you are doing and how long you intend to remain in Britain. Have you been able to discover the nature of the island, the number of men living in it, (and) Caesar's object in undertaking a task so useless (and) so difficult to execute?

¹ *singular.*

² in (*abl.*).

Exercise 72

[N.H. 118-123]

Born of a noble race, endowed with great talents, you can, if you wish, set an example to the rest of your fellow-citizens and be the salvation of your country. Now that so great an opportunity of winning honour in the state is offered you, I urge you, *nay*,¹ I beseech (you), not to be wanting to yourself and not to allow others to undertake those duties which I believe that you are fit to undertake yourself. On all sides men are asking what you intend to do, whether you will prefer the country to the city, whether you desire merely to enjoy your wealth or to be of service to your king. I advise you to consider my reason for writing this, the character of the friends whose interests you are now consulting, the magnitude of the danger into which our state has been brought.

¹ immo.

SUBORDINATE CLAUSES IN INDIRECT STATEMENT**Exercise 73**

[N.H. 124-127]

Some days after three soldiers who had survived the battle returned to Rome : at first they were so exhausted that they could report nothing ; then, when they had been *refreshed*¹ by food they informed us that the dictator, thinking that he was superior in numbers, had drawn up his army in a place which seemed suitable ; the enemy, however, who had received reinforcements unknown to our men, had not only withstood the charge but had compelled our vanguard to take to flight : that the cavalry, who had taken up a position behind on a mound, had vainly tried to drive back the enemy's archers who, hidden in the small woods in which that district abounded, were rushing out on all sides ; that the dictator, who had held his ground with great courage, had at last given up hope and ordered the retreat to be sounded.

rēfīcio, -ēre, rēfēci, rēfectum.

IMPERSONAL VERBS

Exercise 74

[N.H. 124-127]

I beg you, *gentlemen of the jury*,¹ to consider the character of the men who have given evidence, (and) at the same time how few (facts) they have related which can serve as a proof *of the crime*.² Publius Memmius, who pretends to be *my client's*³ friend, declared that he gave a road through his brother's farm by which they all escaped. To him I will express my thanks, for he gave his evidence with great care. Aulus Atilius said that there had been armed men in the place whom he himself had brought: that moreover my client had asked Aebutius, who was threatening him with death, to do nothing against the laws. Publius Rutilius said the same thing, and said it *the*⁴ more gladly in order that in some *trial*⁵ at last he might be believed by the jury.

¹ 'judges.'⁴ eo.² scēlus (scēlēris).⁵ iūdīcīum.³ hie.

Exercise 75

[N.H. 128-130]

1. You ought to have escaped before night.
2. I am ashamed of the kindness which I have shown towards you.
3. Do not say that you are sorry for your piety.
4. It happened that I had not set out from the camp.
5. You will soon get tired of this book.
6. He says that he does not repent his deed.
7. I asked him whether the old man pitied his children.
8. It is your duty to offer me this opportunity of saving my country.
9. You might have informed us of the massacre.
10. Do you not pity the men whom you have slain ?

GENITIVE CASE**Exercise 76**

[N.H. 131-132]

1. It is pleasant to recall one's past life.
2. Is he not ignorant of the art which he pretends to teach ?
3. You ought to have stood for the consulship for the sake of honour, not of riches.
4. Abandoning this design, he devoted himself to other peoples' affairs.
5. He was elected king on account of his skill in the art of war.
6. You do not seem to remember me.
7. Forgetting my kindness, he accused me of treachery.
8. Addressing his staff, the general warned them of the danger.
9. Forgetful of my advice, he remained in the city until late in the night.
10. I will pardon you for the sake of the kindness that you have shown towards me.

Exercise 77

[N.H. 133-140]

All who have written books on these matters agree that nothing encourages a man more to be of service to his country than the memory of the honours which his ancestors have won in this same state. To be worthy of them, (and) at the same that his children may not be ashamed of him, who would not face danger, nay, death itself, rather than merely consult his own safety ? We all know that whatever we do for the sake of those with whom we live¹ is not only a credit to ourselves but an example to others. It is therefore of the greatest importance to remember that our sons and our sons' sons will *one day*² ask what we ourselves accomplished in this war, and that if we perform our duty to-day, they will be roused to follow our example.

¹ *versor*, I.

² *olim*.

Exercise 78

[N.H. 133-140]

I know that most (historians) have written that Themistocles crossed into Asia *during the reign of Xerxes*.¹ But I prefer to believe Thucydides, who was (a member) of the same state. *He*² relates that he came to Artaxerxes and informed him by means of a letter that he was Themistocles, who had injured the king's ancestors with all his powers *as long as*¹ it had been his duty to wage war on the enemy who had made an invasion into his own country : *that he had however*³ been of great service to them in that dangerous march which they had made through Greece into Persia. For, *he said*,⁴ he had warned Xerxes that the Greeks had formed a plan to break down the bridge which he had *built over*⁵ the Hellespontus, and had so freed him from danger. (He said) that he now begged him to forget the injuries that they had sustained and, mindful only of his acts of kindness, pity him in his misfortunes.

¹ In Latin these words must come before 'into Asia,' 'crossed,' of course, coming last of all. See N.H., pp. 200-201 'Emphasis.'

² is.

³ Use *idem*.

⁴ Omit, using accusative and infinitive.

⁵ *facere* in (*abl.*).

EXERCISES FOR REVISION

Exercise 79

[N.H. 133-140]

A certain old man who lived in the country sent his son to Athens, bidding him devote himself to those arts which he had had no opportunity of learning himself. Accordingly setting out to Athens *he attended the lectures of*¹ a very celebrated philosopher.² Some months after he returned home (his) father, desirous of ascertaining whether he remembered everything that his master had taught him, asked him several (questions). (His) son *again and again*³ replied that he did not know this, that he had never been taught that. At length the old man cried out in anger, 'Fool! have you learnt nothing at Athens?' and taking a rod he began to beat him. The young man did not shed a tear, did not show a sign of grief on his countenance, but when his father, who was neither ashamed nor sorry for his cruelty, asked him again whether he had learnt nothing from the master to whose care he had been committed, he replied that he had learnt one thing, to endure the fury of an angry father *patiently*.⁴

¹ audio.² phīlōsōphus.³ īdentīdem.⁴ aequo ānímo.

Exercise 80

[N.H. 133-140]

Socrates believed that poor men who gave small gifts to the gods were not less loved by them than rich men who gave them great gifts, and that men who thought that great gifts pleased them more than small ones were really accusing them of avarice: for often rich men were bad, (and) poor men good, and it was not lawful to believe that the gods loved bad men more than good, even if they gave them greater gifts. He also urged his friends not to ask the gods for lands, money, (or) honours, but merely to pray that they would give them what seemed best to the gods themselves. When accused by his enemies and *brought to trial*,¹ he related a remarkable story to the judges that, when a certain friend enquired at Delphi whether *anyone*² was wiser than Socrates, the god replied that no one was wiser.

¹ in iūdīcīum vōco, I.

² quis.

Exercise 81

[N.H. 141-146]

1. The general replied that he had no one to trust.
2. Will you not leave three cohorts to guard the prisoners ?
3. Send chosen men that we may more easily win a victory.
4. To become wiser you must devote yourself to these arts.
5. He ought to have sent cavalry to attack our infantry.
6. Let us send scouts to discover the position of the enemy.
7. Do not say that you have no books for me to read.
8. Forgetful of natural affection, he sent a man to kill his father.
9. Did you not post soldiers in the town to check the enemy ?
10. He was accustomed to talk in a loud voice to appear wiser.

RELATIVE WITH SUBJUNCTIVE**Exercise 82**

[N.H. 141-146]

1. You are not the man to be terrified by such dangers.
2. Surely he does not deserve to be elected consul ?
3. There are some who think that men are made better by sorrow.
4. We shall not easily find a man whom we can trust.
5. There is no one who can be placed in command of such an army.
6. These men are not fit to be admitted into the city.
7. Where will you find a man brave enough to open the gate ?
8. Is he really a man to whose care I can commit my son ?
9. Send men who can inspire the enemy with terror.
10. He is not the man to forget your kindness.

Exercise 83

[N.H. 141-146]

1. Messengers were sent to say that the town would be surrendered.
2. There were some who thought that you ought to have been accused of theft.
3. Do not rashly undertake things which you cannot accomplish.
4. That we might more easily relieve the wounded we sent for reinforcements.
5. He sent picked men to scale the walls.
6. He is not the man to threaten prisoners with torture.
7. With great insolence he replied that he was rich enough to buy the whole house.
8. Surely you are not the man to be tired of life ?
9. I do not believe that you are the man to shirk danger.
10. There are some men who are never ashamed of their actions.

Exercise 84

[N.H. 147-148]

I have nothing to write to you about the war, for what news do you imagine that I receive in this village? I am sure, however, that many things are happening daily of which we are not informed. I am not the sort of man to give up all hope, but I think that these men who cry that there is no cause for alarm are mad. Our country has been brought into great danger owing to the carelessness and excessive confidence of those who have managed our public affairs. It is most important that we should increase the number of our ships, and that we should have enough soldiers to relieve the sick and disabled, enough workmen to *manufacture*¹ arms. But our citizens are not the men to shirk their duty: mindful of their past *glories*,² they will show that resolution which inspires even the bravest enemy with terror.

¹ *fabricor*, I.² *laus* (*sing.*).

Exercise 85

[N.H. 147-148]

He was a man of weak body but marvellous resolution, who was not only a credit to his country but its salvation. (While still) young he was placed in command of a garrison and, to the amazement of his friends at home, abandoned all those *pursuits*¹ to which he had devoted himself *before*,² that he might become more skilled in *his profession as a soldier*.³ There were some who had hoped that he would win *fame*⁴ by writing books, but when the war *broke out*⁵ all agreed that he could not have made a better use of his talents. He died setting before his fellow-countrymen an example for all to follow, (that) of a man who preferred to accomplish the work that he had undertaken rather than seek safety for himself by leaving it to others.

¹ *stūdium.*² *antea.*³ ‘*art of war.*’⁴ ‘*praise.*’⁵ ‘*arose.*’

**GERUND AND GERUNDIVE
EXPRESSING OBLIGATION****Exercise 86**

[N.H. 149-152]

1. We must not accuse the king of favouring the rich.
2. They undertook to increase the number of our men of war.
3. We must remain in the city for ten days.
4. You must start for Rome at dawn.
5. See to the repairing of the fleet at once.
6. You must set guards on all sides throughout the town.
7. Do you think that we shall have to give hostages to Caesar ?
8. He knew that he must attack the city before night.
9. I must write a letter to my father to-day.
10. He had to hold a levy in Gaul.

Exercise 87

[N.H. 149-152]

1. The army had to remain in winter quarters for several months.
2. Did you not undertake to accuse Gaius of theft ?
3. Owing to want of money we have to suffer many hardships.
4. We must relieve the sick and wounded as soon as possible.
5. The soldiers had to climb the walls by ladders.
6. We must not give up hope yet.
7. You must not put a Roman citizen into prison.
8. We must forgive those who are ashamed of their cruelty.
9. You must not forget that you were once a soldier yourself.
10. We must remove the population to the other part of the town.

Exercise 88

[N.H. 149-152]

We have with great *hopes*¹ undertaken the cause of liberty, but we *realise*² that it is uncertain whether we shall *win*³ or not: we must however fight for freedom at the risk of our *lives*.¹ Life is not to be valued highly by those who can no longer preserve their freedom. All barbarians can endure slavery, for they hold that nothing is to be avoided more than pain and hardship: we have learnt from our ancestors that death itself is to be preferred to slavery. I am ashamed of the cowardice of those who urge us to abandon our plans, to yield to the enemy, to consult our own interests rather than those of our children.

¹ *singular.*

² ‘*understand.*’

³ ‘*conquer.*’

Exercise 89

[N.H. 153-154]

On every side there are men who wish to lead armies into the enemy's territories, who know where the camp should be pitched, what places are to be occupied for garrisons, when and by what pass we ought to enter Macedonia, by what land (and) by what sea provisions are to be sent, when we are to join battle, when it is better to do nothing. I am not the man to deny that generals ought to be advised : nay, I hold that a man who is unwilling to be advised is arrogant rather than wise. It is clear, however, that advice should be given only by men skilled in the art of war, who have taken part in battles and campaigns themselves.

Exercise 90

[N.H. 153-154]

The general who was in command of our army was in great difficulty, for he could neither trust the courage of his allies nor rashly attack an enemy so superior in numbers, relying merely on his own forces. Before him was a small river, which seemed easy to cross: he knew, however, that on advancing farther into the plain they would meet the enemy drawn up in line of battle, that they would have to fight at close quarters and decide the contest at once. Therefore (though he was) a man of great resolution he *shrank from*¹ the *responsibility*² of *making up his mind*.³ Calling together his staff he bade them give their opinion (as to) what ought to be done. The majority resolved that they must wait for reinforcements. At first he himself *agreed*⁴: on dismissing the meeting, however, he determined *to put everything to the hazard*⁵ and cross the river on the next day.

¹ 'shirked.'

² 'burden.'

³ 'forming a plan.'

⁴ 'felt the same thing.'

⁵ 'to entrust everything to fortune.'

VERBS OF FEARING

Exercise 91

[N.H. 155-157]

1. I am afraid that the camp has not yet been fortified.
2. Fearing that his plan would be discovered he remained at home.
3. I am afraid that you will not tell the truth when asked.
4. I knew that you feared that I had been captured by the enemy.
5. We fear that the city will be betrayed by our own men.
6. He advanced alone that no one might fear to follow.
7. We are afraid that our scouts will not return.
8. I am afraid that you are not sorry for your act.
9. Do not fear that the citizens will forget your kindness.
10. Do you not fear that they have taken the city and destroyed it ?

Exercise 92

[N.H. 158-159]

It is the duty of us all to endure these losses patiently and not to despair in adversity, for I fear that we shall need courage and determination to accomplish the task set before us. An opportunity is offered us to-day of showing whether we prefer our wealth to our freedom, or are willing to surrender everything for the sake of our country. I know that this war has been a great burden to you all: I am afraid that you will have to bear similar hardships for many years. We shall have to demand *tribute*,¹ (and) hold levies. Mindful, however, of the good-will that you have always shown towards us who are responsible for the government of this country,² I do not fear to urge you *once more*³ not to accept these disgraceful terms of peace.

¹ *tr̄ibūtum.*

³ ‘*again.*’

² ‘*administer public affairs.*’

Exercise 93

[N.H. 158-159]

Many years ago a certain priest had undertaken to build a great temple in which his fellow-countrymen might *worship*¹ their gods. It happened once that he was *riding*² with the king near a very beautiful forest. The king promised to give the priest whatever *wood*³ he could cause to be taken away in four days. Thanking him, *the priest*⁴ collected so great a crowd of men that they cut down all the trees and brought them to the city in which the temple was being built. The king, learning of this, was greatly enraged : the priest, fearing that he would be put to death, begged for pardon. Moved by his prayers the king forgave him, but caused his own name to be *inscribed*⁵ on the temple.

¹ cōlo, -ěre, cōlui, cultum.

³ lignum (*use genitive*).

² ēquo věhor, III.

⁴ Use is.

⁵ inscribo, III.

CAUSAL CLAUSES**Exercise 94**

[N.H. 160-163]

1. Under these circumstances I shall not ask you to pay the money.
2. They fear nothing because they know nothing.
3. He was accused by his father of having lied.
4. You replied that you had returned because you feared to face danger.
5. I shall not dig up my vineyard this year because it does not produce fruit.
6. I was told that he had retreated because the enemy were pressing upon (him).
7. He was allowed to go out because he had given the guard money.
8. Since you are not ashamed of your act I shall not pardon you.
9. We pitied him on the grounds that he had been compelled to go against his will.
10. We are willing to accept fair terms, because it is for the good of the state to cease from war.

Exercise 95

[N.H. 161-163]

Throughout my whole life I have undertaken your cause against the king, the nobles, (and) the rich, because I believed that you, who were weak, needed help against the powerful. For many years I was hated by the majority of my fellow-countrymen, because I preferred to exact money from the rich rather than suffer the poor to be without food and clothes. To the workmen of this city I have caused *nine*¹ pieces of money to be given *in exchange for*² *four*¹ (pieces). If therefore to-day I beg you not to shirk your work but to devote yourselves with all your might to the *manufacture*³ of arms, you ought not to accuse me of favouring the rich : if I urge you to forget for a little while your past wrongs, do not refuse on the grounds that *we politicians*⁴ have never consulted your interests.

¹ Use distributive numeral.

2 PRO.

³ See above Ex. 84, note 1; use gerundive.

⁴ See above Ex. 92, note 2.

EXERCISES FOR REVISION

Exercise 96.

[N.H. 164-167]

The laws of Draco are thought worthy of recollection even to-day, because he inflicted such severe punishment on the guilty. For he decreed that almost all who had been brought to trial and condemned for having done something contrary to the laws should be put to death. When asked himself why he had caused so many men to be condemned to death, he replied that the smaller offences deserved death, (and) that *for*¹ greater (offences) no heavier penalty *was forthcoming*.² Many years afterwards Demades praised him for having written his laws not (in) *ink*³ but (in) blood. To-day, however, all agree that such severe penalties accomplish nothing *towards*¹ checking the *madness*⁴ of those who have not yet learnt that it is to their own advantage to obey the laws.

¹ ad.² suppertere.³ ātrāmentum.⁴ 'fury.'

Exercise 97

[N.H. 164-167]

Meanwhile the Greeks, compelled against their will to join battle with an enemy superior in numbers, did not show their customary skill. When the enemy's forces had not yet been increased, they had hoped that their own allies would soon arrive ; *but now*¹ the barbarians, full of hope and courage, set sail from the harbour to attack them. Since they could not avoid a battle, the Greeks drew up their fleet. The Carthaginians soon *sank*² two vessels, killed almost a thousand men, (and) pursued the survivors to the very walls of the city. The inhabitants, who had seen that their fleet was defeated and that the Carthaginians were approaching, fearing that they would be unable to resist, urged the magistrates to open the gates and not to attempt any longer to defend the city.

¹ nunc autem.

² submergo, -ëre, submersi, submersum.

QUIN

Exercise 98

[N.H. 168-169]

1. There is no doubt that he was allowed to go.
2. I cannot help thinking that you will soon return.
3. There is no one who does not know that a levy must be held.
4. Who doubts that you are favoured by the rich ?
5. I shall leave nothing undone to bring these men to trial.
6. I do not doubt that the general kept his word.
7. You were within a very little of being defeated.
8. It is impossible that the standards were not taken.
9. I was within a very little of being left in the camp.
10. We did not doubt that each of the two brothers had perished.

QUOMINUS AND QUIN**Exercise 99**

[N.H. 170-171]

1. Do not hinder your son from fighting for his country.
2. Nothing deters a good man from obeying the laws.
3. It was due to you that I did not write the letter.
4. Our men could not be hindered from joining battle with the enemy.
5. I do not wish to deter you from performing your duty.
6. They will not refuse to go with you to Asia.
7. I prevented my soldiers from killing the captives.
8. What do you think will hinder us from weighing anchor ?
9. Did you not wish to prevent me from setting sail ?
10. It was owing to me that you did not stand for the consulship.

Exercise 100

[N.H. 172-175]

1. Who doubts that the king needs money and soldiers ?
2. We could not refuse to get the boat ready.
3. Why did you try to hinder the scouts from returning ?
4. There is no one but thinks that the city has been destroyed.
5. We shall leave nothing undone to accuse these deserters of treachery.
6. I was within a little of asking when he had seen his father.
7. There is no doubt that he will never forget your kindness.
8. I cannot but believe that you know who I am.
9. Nothing will deter him from setting out to help the besieged garrison.
10. Surely you will not refuse to heal the sick and wounded ?

Exercise 101

[N.H. 172-175]

On being informed that the Emperor was returning to the city, Messalina decided to set out to meet him. She was within a little of being deserted by all her friends, who feared that they would be brought to trial and put to death. She did not, however, doubt that *if*¹ she obtained a favourable opportunity she could persuade her husband to spare her. Meanwhile those who were on the side of Claudius were by no means less afraid that he would be moved by her prayers. It is well known that Vitellius hesitated to give an opinion, and that Narcissus urged him to give them an opportunity of ascertaining what he intended to do. At last Messalina showed herself in the road, praying the Emperor in vain to hear the mother of Britannicus and Octavia: *when*¹ the children were brought Narcissus ordered them to be *removed*²: he could not, however, prevent Vibidia from begging Claudius not to allow his wife to be condemned to death without a trial.

¹ Use participle.

² āmōveo.

Exercise 102

[N.H. 172-175]

I cannot prevent you, fellow-citizens, from electing this man as consul, nor do I wish to prevent you if you are sure that he is worthy of being elected. But I beg you to remember how often he has deceived you by his cunning at home, how in the battlefield when the rest held their ground he alone effected his escape. Everybody knows that it was due to him that we did not support our allies when they were hard pressed. This being so, who can doubt that he will deceive you again? Contrary to the expectation of all men, you have repulsed the enemy who had declared war on you: with the help of the gods you have avenged your slaughtered citizens. To-day it is of the greatest importance that you should choose as magistrates men whom you can trust.

EXERCISES FOR REVISION

Exercise 103

[N.H. 176-181]

Mindful of the example of my ancestors, I have decided *to employ the same policy*¹ in administering public affairs, by transferring here whatever *excellence*² there is in other lands. There is no doubt that many whom to-day we rightly regard (as) the most celebrated of our citizens are descended from Gauls and Germans. What other thing was the ruin of certain Greek cities *except that*³ they were unwilling to receive their conquered enemies into the state and regard them as citizens? I know that this law which I am proposing seems iniquitous to you, but I cannot help thinking that in a few years you will praise me for having been of service to my country. All things, which are believed to be very old now, were once new, and I do not doubt that this, which we are defending by *precedents*⁴ to-day, *in course of time*⁵ *will rank as*⁶ a precedent itself.

¹ 'to use the same plan.'² gen. sing. adj., *ēgrēgius*.³ nisi quod.⁴ 'examples.'⁵ *āliquando*.⁶ 'will be among.'

Exercise 104

[N.H. 176-181]

The defeated general retreated to a city whither the French were marching through the pass. No enemies being left near the river, the English commander-in-chief persuaded his allies to depart from that district and besiege a small town (which was) occupied by the enemy. Meanwhile the French with their reinforcements had taken up a position on some rising ground beneath which a small river flows through a marsh into the *Danube*¹ near a village. A fierce battle was fought : the English left nothing undone to take the village, which however had been so *admirably*² fortified that they were again and again driven back with great loss. At last the English, attacking the French centre, contrary to expectation won a great victory. On reading the general's despatches everyone was elated with joy : at last they could boast that the invincible forces of the French had been beaten.

¹ Ister (Istri).

² égrégie.

Exercise 105

[N.H. 176-181]

Flaminus, who did not wish to desist from battle even when the enemy had been repulsed, thinking it a disgrace to himself that the fields of his allies were being ravaged and that the Carthaginians were advancing through the middle of Italy to attack the walls of the city, ordered everything to be prepared for setting out. The others urged¹ (him) to wait for the other consul, but¹ he replied that such a plan was unworthy of a Roman general. 'Nay,' he said,² 'let us remain before the walls of Arretium: let Hannibal devastate Italy and reach the walls of *Rome*.³' Having said this he ordered the standards to be pulled up⁴: suddenly his horse stumbled and threw⁵ the consul over his head: stupefied by fear they could not pull the standard up. On being informed of this Flaminus, turning to the messenger, said,² 'Order them to dig up⁴ the standard if they are so overcome by fear that they cannot pull it up.'

¹ Use dative of participle.² inquit.³ Use adjective.⁴ convello, -ere.⁵ effundo, -ere.

TEMPORAL CLAUSES**Exercise 106**

[N.H. 182-185]

1. As soon as they announced what he had done I returned.
2. Before the signal was given the infantry advanced into the plain.
3. He waited until he should be informed of the victory of the allies.
4. Before we could effect our escape the enemy arrived.
5. As soon as the standards were advanced we all raised a shout.
6. Before taking the field the general delivered a speech.
7. Wait until you see the army passing in close order.
8. They held their ground until they were compelled to retreat.
9. Do not wait for the work to be completed.
10. From the time when he resigned the consulship, he has remained faithful to Caesar.

Exercise 107

[N.H. 182-185]

1. Six days after he had reached Rome he was accused of theft.
2. They decided to advance standards before the enemy could finish the work.
3. As soon as they learnt that the enemy were advancing in close order they made straight for the camp.
4. Before reading through the despatches he gave orders that the retreat should be sounded.
5. It is most important that I should be informed of the numbers of the enemy.
6. After seeing that the Gauls were about to hold a levy he declared war.
7. The common people trusted him until he was accused of having aimed at kingly power.
8. From the time when he was put in prison, he did not cease to ask help from his friends.
9. Before launching the ship he delivered a speech.
10. As long as we are under arms we shall have to obey our leaders.

Exercise 108

[N.H. 182-187]

The Chauci, under the leadership of Gannascus, had invaded Germany. Corbulo, on entering the province, as soon as he heard what was happening, took the field. Having sunk the enemy's fleet and compelled Gannascus to take to flight he *pacified*¹ the whole province. He caused such panic to the neighbouring races that the Frisii, who for many years *had*² not been faithful to the Romans, gave hostages and *settled down*³ in lands *marked out*⁴ by Corbulo. *He also*⁵ sent (men) to assassinate Gannascus and entice the Chauci to revolt, with the intention of conquering them again. This however displeased the Emperor, who, warned by his friends that he was aiming at kingly power, ordered him not to provoke the barbarians to war.

¹ pāco, I.

² Use imperfect.

³ consīdo, III.

⁴ describo, III.

⁵ īdem.

Exercise 109

[N.H. 182-187]

Having read through the Emperor's despatches he gave orders that a retreat should be sounded, saying nothing else than that the ancient Roman generals had been more fortunate. However, lest the soldiers should become lazy, he compelled them to dig a trench twenty-three miles long, which thing so pleased the Emperor that, after Corbulo returned to Rome, he *granted him an honorary triumph.*¹ A few months after Curtius Rufus, who had compelled his men to dig up fields to seek silver, received the same honour. The soldiers, exhausted by this work, learning that similar hardships were being borne in other provinces, secretly wrote a letter to the Emperor, praying him to give such rewards to generals, whom he was about to send to a province, before they left Rome.

¹ *insigne triumphi indulgēre.*

CUM

Exercise 110

[N.H. 188-189]

1. When he learnt that the land forces had been defeated, he set sail.
2. Whenever he takes part in a battle himself, the soldiers fear nothing.
3. We were already feigning to retreat when the scouts reported that the town had been taken.
4. When you have resigned the consulship you will be told why we could not help you.
5. When he saw that the enemy were advancing in close order he urged us not to despair.
6. Since the cavalry are already falling into confusion, do not order us to advance standards.
7. When he arrives let us pretend that we do not recognise him.
8. Whenever they wish to greet a friend they stretch out each hand.
9. Since he was within a little of being deceived, we were unwilling to trust him again.
10. When he talked about his misfortunes, we used to go away.

DUM

Exercise 111

[N.H. 190-191]

1. While the soldiers were advancing they raised a shout.
2. If only you obey me, I will allow you to effect an escape.
3. While the generals were holding a conference the messenger arrived.
4. As long as he was able he administered public affairs.
5. He held his ground until he learnt that the general had been killed.
6. If only you deliver a speech before the people, you will be elected consul.
7. He was kept in the city until he was recalled by the king.
8. While the enemy were stealthily climbing the hill our men were ravaging the fields.
9. He resolved to stand firm until he could drive back the enemy's centre.
10. As long as you inhabit this city, you will have to obey our laws,

CUM AND DUM

Exercise 112

[N.H. 192-193]

1. When you have enticed the enemy into the plain, we shall advance standards.
2. While the cavalry were harassing the foremost ranks of the enemy, we were informed that Caesar had arrived.
3. As long as provisions hold out we shall defend the city.
4. Whenever we come within range, our general orders us to retreat.
5. Since we ought to be an example to our children, we dare not refuse to obey the king.
6. Although we had heard that the enemy had won a victory we did not despair.
7. Whenever danger threatens his country he prevails upon the people to stand firm.
8. While we were wandering in the fields, we met a captive who had escaped from prison.
9. Not even you will say that he ought to be spared when he returns from Corinth.
10. While the harvest was being gathered in, the soldiers were allowed to rest.

TEMPORAL CLAUSES

Exercise 113

[N.H. 194-201]

From the time when I (first) administered public affairs I indeed left nothing undone to consult the interests of my country, but I have always thought that this country of ours ought to be an example to the rest of mankind. Our ancestors valued their independence highly : when the barbarians were invading Greece they left their city and embarked on ships to resist them with all their might. Yet I am sure of this, that no one could have persuaded them to fail their allies, to betray those whom they had promised to defend. To-day the opportunity is given us of proving that we are not unworthy of these ancestors : by letting slip this (opportunity) we shall not only bring our country into danger but we shall ourselves be hated so long as men rightly scorn him who does not keep his word.

Exercise 114

[N.H. 194-201]

There is in this city a temple in which the men of the town worship their gods. When *the defendant*¹ was at Agrigentum, a crowd of slaves suddenly come to this temple by night. A cry was raised by the guards who, although they tried to defend themselves, were easily driven back. While these things were happening, a messenger ran through the streets shouting out that an attack was being made on their gods not by an enemy but by a band of slaves. There was no one at Agrigentum of so weak a mind or body that he did not rise up on that night and take a weapon for the defence of the temple. Meanwhile the slaves tried in vain to *pull down*² the statue : suddenly the Agrigentini gather round the temple : stones were thrown and the *night*³ soldiers of this *eminent*⁴ general take to flight.

¹ *iste.*

² *dēmōlīri.*

³ *adj.* *nocturnus.*

⁴ *praeclārus.*

Exercise 115

[N.H. 194-201]

Having remained in the Senate-house until the senate was dismissed, Milo came home to change his clothes: he *delayed*¹ a few hours while his wife was preparing herself for the journey, and then set out: Clodius met him *equipped for travel*,² on a horse, without baggage, wife, (or) Greek companions, although he was not accustomed to travel thus. At once several of those who were with Clodius made an attack on Milo from a higher place and killed his *driver*³: when he defended himself some assailed him in the rear, others (assailed) his slaves. Some of these were killed, others, hearing that their master had been killed, did, *without his orders or knowledge*,⁴ what was the duty of a good slave to do *under such circumstances*⁵: they killed Clodius.

¹ *participle.*

² *expeditus.*

³ *raedarius.*

⁴ ‘*he neither ordering nor knowing.*’

⁵ *in tali re.*

Exercise 116

[N.H. 194-201]

We who have been born in this state know how many benefits we have received from (her) laws, how fortunate we are thought to be by those who do not enjoy equal freedom. Our ancestors won these advantages and *handed* (them) *down*¹ to us: we ourselves have hitherto done nothing to make us worthy of them. It is our duty to-day to prove that we are not forgetful of these things. While the city seemed to be safe, while no enemies were threatening us, no one was compelled to take up arms against his will: now we have been attacked by a powerful people that has resolved to wage war until it *subdues*² us. Rightly, therefore, the state will compel us to take arms: but let us not wait to be compelled: let us *offer*³ our aid *of our own accord*.⁴

¹ trādo, -ěre, trādīdi, trādītum.

³ prōfīteor, -ēri, prōfessus sum.

² in pōtestātem rēdīgēre.

⁴ ultiro.

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

Exercise 117

[N.H. 202-207]

1. If you provoke the Romans to war, you will be sorry.
2. If you are ignorant of such matters, you will have to abandon this design.
3. If I had known this, I should have been vexed.
4. If he had not written this letter, I for my part should have remained in the city.
5. If you were to ask him why he did it, he would not answer.
6. If the army advances in two divisions it will be defeated.
7. If the wind is favourable to-morrow, we will set sail.
8. If he had not slipped, he would have prevailed.
9. If he keeps his word, I shall forgive him.
10. If he had hesitated to make the attack, the enemy would have escaped.

Exercise 118

[N.H. 202-207]

1. If the law had been passed, we should have had to give up this design.
2. It was owing to the senate that the law was not passed.
3. If you despise the multitude, you ought not to administer public affairs.
4. If we had increased the number of our artillery, the state would now be safe.
5. If your soldiers feast and drink the whole night, they will be defeated in the morning.
6. If he had taken part in the conspiracy, he would have been brought to trial.
7. If he had waited for me to come, I could have helped him.
8. If you are incensed with me now, you will be ashamed to-morrow.
9. If you were to seek refuge in the city, you would be safe.
10. If he surmounted all obstacles, he was a good general.

Exercise 119

[N.H. 202-207]

1. If you abandon the siege, the soldiers will always despise you.
2. If you start in the morning, you will escape without the knowledge of the king.
3. If the old man had not complained, he would not have been blamed.
4. If we built more ships, we should easily defeat the enemy in a few months.
5. If you were accustomed to endure hardships, you would not complain now.
6. If you do not reach the town at midnight, the enemy will have slaughtered all the citizens.
7. If you had appointed a day, I would have come.
8. If you do not arrest this man, you will be brought to trial yourself.
9. Do not revenge yourself on him, if he falls into your hands.
10. If he had assumed supreme power, he would have displeased the citizens.

Exercise 120

[N.H. 208-211]

You have now for a long time been sure that no enemy would ever invade your territories: for a long time you have rashly slighted those who warned you again and again that a great danger was threatening the state. If you had been willing to obey those who used to urge you to build more ships and increase the number of your soldiers, you could have prevented this war. If you had proved to all men that you were willing to defend with arms the liberty that you prize so highly, no one would have dared to attack you. I would not blame you to-day if you were sorry for your negligence, if you confessed that you had been deceived, if I saw that you were leaving nothing undone to win the day. But I cannot help thinking that you do not believe even now that the danger is serious: if anyone dares to tell the truth you call him a traitor and accuse him of being favourable to the enemy.

Exercise 121

[N.H. 208-211]

Had I undertaken these labours, these dangers not for you but against you, had I declared war against my native country, you would scarcely have inflicted a greater punishment on me, whom you have sent to a cruel war with a brave army and, *as far as in you lay*,¹ have *destroyed*² by the most *wretched*³ death of all, starvation. (Is it) with this hope (that) the Roman people sends her children to war? Are these (our) rewards for wounds and blood *so often*⁴ shed for our fellow-countrymen? Again and again I have written despatches, I have sent messages: you reply that you can do nothing. If my soldiers were to desert, if, meeting with a favourable opportunity, I myself were to fly for refuge to another country, (it is) on you (that) the enemy would revenge himself. If in a few months you have to face this crisis, do not blame us: blame yourselves for having abandoned those whom you ought to have helped.

¹ quantum in vōbis fuit.

² conficio.

³ miser.

⁴ tōtiens.

PRONOUNS AND ADVERBS**Exercise 122**

[N.H. 212-213]

1. When shall you decide to go to Athens ?
2. A certain philosopher said that a long life was a burden to men.
3. If anyone told you this, he was trying to deceive you.
4. Whoever follows me to the city will receive a reward.
5. Someone or other confessed that he had written the letter.
6. Let each man defend his own children.
7. Anyone can obey the laws of his country if he wishes to.
8. Do not think that you will be acquitted by the king.
9. It was due to the consul that you were not arrested.
10. You have more influence with the people than anyone else.

EXERCISES FOR REVISION

Exercise 123

[N.H. 214-222]

If anyone had told me that you, a friend of the Roman people, would at some time deliver such a speech before this assembly, I should not have believed him: I should have answered that a man who had received so many kindnesses from us would never be so forgetful as to consult the interests of (our) cruellest enemies. Some will blame you for having failed your friends (when they were) brought into the utmost danger, others will praise you for not rashly taking part in a war from which you thought that neither you nor your fellow-countrymen could *reap*¹ any advantage.² I for my part prefer merely to point out that it is not even to your advantage to revolt from us. If we win the day, we shall revenge ourselves on you: if we are defeated, those who now pretend to be your friends will not allow you to keep your independence, and we shall not be present to protect you. Anyone can win new allies by deserting old *ones*,³ but all the wisest men prefer to remain faithful to those from whom they have never sought help in vain.

¹ *percipio*, -*ere*, *percēpi*, *perceptum*.³ 'allies.'² *fructus*, -*ūs* (4 *m*).

Exercise 124

[N.H. 214-222]

Late at night he set out from the camp with one cohort, partly for the purpose of foraging, partly to ascertain where the enemy had encamped. Fearing that he might fall into an ambuscade, he ordered each man to watch his companions with the utmost caution and advance in silence. If any of the enemy had seen them they would all have been slain to a man, but their leader had chosen his route with such skill that they advanced as far as the outposts of the Germans without the knowledge of the sentinels. Then a soldier, who had not been accustomed to marching by night, slipped into a ditch: the others rushed forward and fell into confusion with one another in the darkness. Fearing that the noise would be heard by some of the guards, he was unwillingly compelled to return to the camp without accomplishing anything. Thus an opportunity was let go of ascertaining the numbers and position of the enemy.

Exercise 125

[N.H. 214-222]

Those who take part in a war do not always understand why the war is really being waged. To the orators, certainly, who address the people, to the generals who take the field, the soldiers who shed their blood, the ambassadors who make terms of peace, the cause of the war seems evident enough : nevertheless each *is playing*¹ his *rôle*² in a matter for which they themselves are not responsible, of which they themselves are ignorant. Whatever they accomplish *contributes towards*³ the accomplishment of some great (purpose), *unknown*⁴ to themselves. Each man believes that he is undertaking the cause of those whose cause he would especially wish to undertake, so that in the same army some think that they are preserving the liberty of all men, others (that they are preserving) the power of kings : at last after many years, when they are dead, it becomes evident what *issue*⁵ was then really *decided*.⁶

¹ ḡērē.

⁴ incognītus.

² pārtes.

⁵ res.

³ conferre ad.

⁶ dēcerno.

Exercise 126

[N.H. 214-222]

He was a man who without doubt in former times would have aimed at kingly power if he had taken part in public affairs. Whatever he intended to accomplish, he accomplished gloriously, and he was never prevented by dangers or difficulties from completing a *task*¹ that he had undertaken. Whenever an opportunity was offered him of delivering a speech before the people, he used to remind them that they had often been deceived by those who were at the head of the state, and did not hesitate to accuse the magistrates of having plundered their fellow-countrymen. This being so, he incurred the hatred and resentment of some, (while) by others he was praised for having defended the private citizens against the king and nobles. All agree that he was a man of great talents, and that in this crisis he had much influence with those whom he had formerly most offended.

¹ *opus.*

CONCESSIVE CLAUSES

Exercise 127

[N.H. 223-226]

1. Although he remained [silent, he was convicted of treason.
2. Even if more ships were to be fitted out, the survivors would be unwilling to set out.
3. Although he had proved himself worthy of holding command, he was not elected consul.
4. He seemed to be innocent, although there were many who wished to accuse him.
5. Even if you confess that you received a bribe, the soldiers will follow you to the death.
6. Although the regiment had been disbanded, he remained in Athens for many months.
7. Even if the government order me to fight for my country, I shall not expose myself to danger.
8. Even if he asked me why I neglected your advice, I should not reply.
9. Although he was said to have much influence with the soldiers, he was not thought fit to command the army.
10. Even if we had won the day we should not have imposed a tribute on private citizens.

Exercise 128

[N.H. 223-226]

1. Though he was everywhere treated with hospitality, no one seemed to trust him.
2. Great as your influence is, you must obey the laws.
3. Even if I had been accustomed to take the field, I should have hesitated to expose myself to so great danger in that crisis.
4. Even if you provoke me with insults, I shall not come to an agreement.
5. However many letters I write, my friends are always annoyed at my not writing more.
6. Even if the enemy invade our territories, he will not lose heart.
7. Though I did not know what he intended to do, I followed.
8. On the day appointed he was put to death, though he had never violated the laws of his country.
9. However many tears you shed, anyone can see that you are guilty.
10. Even if he were a king, I should not remain silent.

Exercise 129

[N.H. 227-230]

Although Englishmen often go to foreign lands, they are often unwilling to observe foreign customs. Most people say that they despise other nations because they themselves live in an island and imagine that they are superior to the rest of mankind. This however is not true. When a Frenchman comes to England, he visits a few temples, enjoys the hospitality of a few friends, (and) thereupon returns to France as soon as possible. Though Englishmen love their country they gladly consent to be absent from it for many years ; they have *planted*¹ colonies everywhere, and they impose laws on those whom they have conquered in war. Though the French, owing to their geniality, have shown themselves capable of winning the affection of other nations, they cannot easily be persuaded to depart from their own country for the purpose of assuming the chief command among some barbarians.

¹ dēdūcēre.

Exercise 130

[N.H. 227-230]

In other matters, *my lords*,¹ I believe that it is to the advantage of all that I should say plainly what I think ought to be done: in this it is not expedient that I should express an opinion. If those who called together this meeting had consulted me *first*,² I should have advised them not to undertake so difficult a matter. For me it is neither honourable to remain silent nor easy to speak, because I am not (merely) performing the *duties*³ of a praetor or consul: something greater is demanded from an Emperor, and, though all men think that they ought to be praised if they win a success, if ever *things go wrong*,⁴ I alone am blamed. Some of you now ask me to make a speech against the luxury of the rich: but if a law were to be passed on this matter, the same men would (be) the first (to) cry out that ruin is being prepared for all the best men, that no one will be safe.

¹ patres conscripti.² prius.³ singular.⁴ Use impersonal passive.

COMPARATIVE CLAUSES

Exercise 131

[N.H. 231-232]

1. Our men rushed into battle as if the safety of the state depended on them alone.
2. As I had predicted, the enemy were unable to come to an agreement with our allies.
3. The Romans fought very bravely, as if Caesar himself had been present.
4. He delivered his speech as if he were setting an example to all mankind.
5. He seems to be acting otherwise than his friends expected.
6. The soldiers were feasting and drinking as if they had already won the day.
7. He ordered his regiment to advance in close order, just as he had always been accustomed to.
8. I do not see as many young men in the city as I saw three years ago.
9. He spoke as if it were to my interest to bring the war to an end.
10. Despising the enemy is a different thing from winning a victory.

Exercise 132

[N.H. 233-236]

Who thinks that it is to our advantage to propose laws which we cannot compel the citizens to obey ? If a thing has not yet been forbidden, all fear that it may be forbidden : if, though it has been forbidden, they are not punished for having broken the law, there is nothing to hinder them from doing wrong. Those things, about which you have complained, are small (matters) : you spoke as if the safety of the whole state depended on them. Why was this city so strong formerly ? Because each man *practised economy*,¹ because we were citizens of one city. Now by our foreign victories we have learnt to *consume*² other people's (resources, and by our) civil (victories to consume) even our own. No one seems to be vexed at the fact that Italy needs foreign aid, that every day the food of the Roman people is carried on ships across the sea. These things, my lords, (if) neglected, will mean the destruction of the state.

¹ sibi mōdērāri.² consūmēre.

Exercise 133

[N.H. 233-236]

In *conducting* this *campaign*¹ the general whom we had put in command of our new forces proved himself, as all had expected, worthy of our confidence. As though he had been accustomed to hold command for many years, by (his) strict discipline (and his) marvellous energy he soon had such influence with his men that they were willing to follow him to the death against an enemy who were superior in arms, numbers, (and) experience. If he had had an opportunity of fighting on equal terms he would have brought the war to a close before the winter. But the enemy, as though they knew that we had at last found a general whom they dared not despise, never gave him this opportunity. For although again and again he risked everything to engage in a pitched battle, veteran forces of the enemy met him *in so much greater numbers*² that he was compelled to retreat. Then, since it was clear that victory must be won by stratagem, not force, he summoned his staff and explained what he wished to be done.

¹ *Use* bellum admīstrāre.

² tanto māiores.

ORATIO OBLIQUA

Exercise 134

[N.H. 237-240]

Put into Oratio Obliqua after a verb in a Historic tense :—

1. The men whom you accused have been convicted of treason.
2. Let us advance in close order to meet the enemy.
3. Why do I remind you of these disasters ?
4. Follow me : revenge yourselves on the Romans.
5. If we were to seek refuge in the city, we should be thought cowards.
6. If you are sorry for your crime, I forgive you.
7. Where have we found a more beautiful city ?
8. Whatever you do, do it with all your might.
9. If the enemy had not abandoned the siege we should have starved.
10. Urge the soldiers to avenge the death of their general.

Exercise 135

[N.H. 237-240]

Put into Oratio Obliqua after a verb in a Historic tense :—

1. Why do you wish to address the people ?
2. Let us not pretend to have come to an agreement with the consul.
3. If you wish to treat for peace, an opportunity is now offered.
4. There is no doubt that he will easily win the affection of the allies.
5. Do we (really) believe that the war will soon be brought to an end ?
6. Where do you hope to hold a conference with the other leaders ?
7. Order the soldiers to advance standards : we must not lose hope.
8. If we had hastened, we should have reached the city before night.
9. Let the older men be an example : the rest will follow.
10. If you prove yourself worthy of confidence to-day, I will put you in command of a regiment.

Exercise 136

[N.H. 241-256]

Having assembled the people before the gates of the city, Doria declared that he desired no greater reward than (the fact) that he saw them again in possession of their liberty: that he preferred to be called citizen rather than king, and did not demand power or kingship for himself, but would allow them to decide how they wished their state to be administered. The people heard these words with the greatest joy and enthusiasm. Twelve men were chosen to propose the new laws. It is well known that Doria's virtue and example had great influence with his fellow-countrymen; that, forgetting the factions¹ by which the state had so long been racked,² they with one consent resolved to devote themselves to their country alone.

¹ *factio* (3 *f*).

² *Use läbōrare (active).*

Exercise 137

[N.H. 241-256]

He declared that the day which both he and they had so long awaited was at last approaching ; the whole fortune of the war depended on their valour ; the contest would be decided in one battle : that it was of the greatest importance that they should win the day, whether they considered the rewards of victory or the *inevitable destruction of*¹ the vanquished : that if their veteran soldiers could break through these raw recruits who had rashly dared to attack them, the war would be brought to a successful issue ; that if, however, they did not show their accustomed courage, a disgraceful death would be the punishment of their cowardice. That he himself, by collecting so brave an army, had left nothing undone that lay within the power of a man to *make victory certain*² : that the enemy's general, by violating the treaty, had given him cause for hoping that the gods would favour them too.

¹ *not to-be-avoided (gerundive) by.*² *victōriam explōrātam hābēre.*

Exercise 138

[N.H. 241-256]

*Turn into *Oratio Obliqua* after a *Historic tense* :—*

The war which is now being waged throughout almost the whole world arose from a matter which at first did not concern us. We tried with all our power to preserve peace, and when that was no longer possible we did our utmost to prevent as many nations as we could from taking part in the war. When at last it was plain that we must either help our allies or break our word, we declared war ourselves, and we do not regret the act. In such a matter no one could, without the greatest disgrace, have failed his friends. A great and powerful people had threatened a small state, *bound*¹ to us by friendship and treaties, which was aiming at nothing else except the *preservation*² of her freedom. Never has that duty been so bravely undertaken as by the king and people of Belgium.

¹ *coniunctus*.

² *Use the verb conservāre.*

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